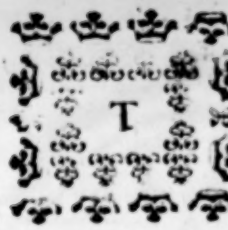


VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

From Friday, March 24, to Friday, March 31, 1738.

Venice, December 21.


 HE Night from the 16th to the 17th Instant, a Phenomenon was seen in the Sky, which seem'd to form several Tongues of fire of a bloody Colour, and disappeared towards two in the Morning. The Superstitious form very odd Conjectures upon this Subject. Copies of the Manifesto have lately appear'd here, which the Senate caused to be delivered some Time ago to the Foreign Ministers, about the Difference that has happen'd between the British Court and this Republick, on Account of the Honours paid here to the Chevalier de St. George's eldest Son. The Resolution taken by the Pope to create, at the next Promotion of Cardinals, only the Persons recommended by the Courts of Vienna, France, and Spain, causes some Discontents here, inasmuch as the Republick flatter'd herself that one of the three which she propos'd to his Holiness would have been raised to that Dignity. These three Persons were the Patriarchs of this City, and Aquila, and M. Rizzonico Auditor at Kota. Some Letters from Constantinople say, that the Grand Signior's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Nimrow were arriv'd in that Capitol, and had assist'd at one of the last Conferences held there about the Mediation propos'd between the Emperor and France. It appears by the same Letters, that the first Demands made by the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, in the Congress of Nimrow, were very considerable, since we are assur'd that the Emperor would not content to a Peace, unless the Porte ced'd to him the Towns of Nissa and Widdin, with Part of Buda, besides being reimburs'd the Expences the War; and that the Czarina required the Grand Signior to give up Aiof and Cezkow to Russia, the Crim Tattary to pay an annual Tribute to her Imperial Majesty, and that the Subjects of Russia should have a Right to trade in all the Dominions, and on all the Coasts of the Turkish Empire.

They write from Vienna, that the following Rescript from the Emperor has been sent to his Ministers at Ratibon, relating to the Veldt Marshal Count de Seckendorff.

Charles VI. &c. We are perswaded that the Projects which we are carrying on for just Reasons against our Veldt Marshal Count de Seckendorff, has engag'd the Attention of most of the Courts of Europe, and given Room to different Judgments. Now it is certain, we don't pretend to give Account to any Person whatsoever of the Interior of our Government, neither is it our Intention that you give yourselves much Trouble to justify our Proceedings in this Affair. Our Inclination to Justice, and the hereditary Clemency of our Archducal House, are sure Guarantees that Count Seckendorff shall be allow'd, in the Course of his Process, all that he can wish for with any Foundation of Right and Equity. But as, in any Business whatsoever, there is always a Set of Men who make it their Study to set the plainest Things in a false Light, we hear, in regard to this Affair, that some People affect to declare that Count Seckendorff's ill Conduct is not so much the Cause of his Disgrace, as the Hatred and Jealousy which it is pretended his being a Stranger, and the Religion he professes, have drawn upon him. But nothing can be more rash and unjust than those Judgments, as you shall see by the little which we think

proper to communicate to you upon this Subject, and which you may make use of upon Occasion, to confute those Partialities and false Judgments, and shew their Inconsistency.

Count de Seckendorff has been in the Service 45 Years; he has made above 20 Campaigns, been in 17 Sieges, and acquir'd Honour and Reputation every where. Even so long ago as the Year 1721, at the famous Siege of Lilla, Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough gave him the Direction of the Trenches; he also distinguish'd himself in the last War against the Turks. Prince Eugene had to good an Opinion of him, that he not only employ'd him in ordering of Military Dispositions, but also entrusted him with the Command of the Army on the Moselle. The Journeys he took during the Winter by our Orders, did not a little contribute towards restoring our Troop, which had suffer'd so much, to the good Condition it was in at the Beginning of the Campaign. In short, he shew'd in the different Negotiations he was employ'd in, that he wanted neither Wit nor Capacity.

Notwithstanding all this, the bad Success of the Campaign is but too manifest; for tho' he reckons by the Master Roll which he himself sent to Court, that the Troops were not weaken'd so far as was given out, yet not only nothing has been done with so fine an Army, and provided with every thing, at a Time when there was no Enemy in the Field; but after taking Nissa without a blow, Marais were manag'd so as to make it fall into the Enemy's Hands again, if not with a premeditated Design, and for sinister Ends, at least thro' a great Number of gross and unaccountable Blunders. 'Tis with Attention and upon good Grounds, that we say the Army was plentifully, and even in such a manner provided with every thing, that the bad Success cannot be imputed to any want of Necessaries. Never was there so much Care taken to pay the Troops well, and it may be likewise assur'd, that there never was less want of Provisions; but if those Provisions were not always at hand at the Time and Places they were wanted, it was precisely and solely Count Seckendorff's Fault; for he was not only privy to all the Dispositions that were made, but was even entrusted with the ordering and executing of them; he took that Business upon himself, and as it was necessary to proceed upon a certain Plan, he made those Dispositions upon the Plan of not stirring far from the Danube, at least in the Beginning. The Magazines were dispos'd according to this Plan, and the necessary Measures taken in regard to the Horses and Waggon for transporting the Provisions and Artillery. He insisted himself, more than any Body, upon the Necessity of not quitting the Neighbourhood of the Danube, and yet all on a sudden he turn'd towards Nissa, where the Army must have infallibly perish'd for want of Subsistence at the very Opening of the Campaign, had the Enemies but waited the Arrival of our heavy Artillery before they surrender'd. But Divine Providence sav'd our Troops at that Time; and to judge by the Circumstances, as well as by some Letters intercepted from the Enemy, Count Seckendorff might have settled upon Widdin with the same Facility, by speedily sending Count Philippi there, as the latter propos'd to him. But far from following that Advice, Count Seckendorff did not tend thither 'til a long while after, and very slowly,

slowly, the Body of Troops commanded by Count de Khevenhuller, which he reinforced but by little and little from the 16th of August to the 28th. As for his Part, he stay'd six or seven Weeks near Nissa with the greatest Part of the Foot, and 5 Regiments of Horse, without doing any thing, except sending out small Detachments here and there to take Possession of Castles and Palankas, which could not be kept, and thereby harassing the Troops, weakening and manifestly exposing them to be destroy'd by the Enemies, or to perish miserably, and putting himself at the same Time under an Impossibility to go upon any other Operations, either for those Reasons, or the Difficulty of recalling and assembling in Time the Troops dispers'd in that Manner.

His first Orders, and which were often repeated, were to keep his Troops as much as possible together; but not content to do the just contrary, he did it in such a Manner, as was most dangerous and destructive to the Army, forming those small Detachments of Troops drawn out of several Regiments; so that their Commanders often did not know where their Men were, and because of their Distance could not send them their Pay, Medicines, and other Things necessary.

But this was not all. After staying 6 or 7 Weeks to no Purpose about Nissa, and consuming the Provisions which were found in that Place; so that there was only enough remaining for 15 Days; at last he decamp'd, but just at the very Time when he knew our Troops could undertake no thing more, and consequently, when the Enemy might unite all their Forces against us; and he march'd at such a Distance from the Place, that if the Infidels had at that Time but shew'd themselves at the Gates, the Town must have been infallibly lost with the whole Garrison; since they had not Bread enough for so many Days as must necessarily have pass'd before they could have been relieved, either from the grand Army, or from the Body under Count Khevenhuller. It is true, afterwards this Defect was remedied, and when the Infidels appeared before the Place, there had been Provisions sent in for six Weeks; for which Reason we have order'd a Council of War to try General Doxat; but it was no less an inexcusable Fault in Count Seckendorff, that after having consumed the Provisions found in Nissa, and which were sufficient for the Garrison for some Months, he should march away from the Place before he had filled the Magazines, uncertain as he was whether the Enemy would give Time to bring in Provisions afterwards: So that it may be truly said, Count Seckendorff did all in his Power to make Nissa fall again under the Power of the Enemy.

The painful March he caus'd the Troops to take to block up Ustza is still less excusable; especially as he might so easily have advanc'd to Zwornich, the taking of which would have compensated the Loss elsewhere: But there are other Things to be added, during the Space of 125 Days, that is, from the Beginning of the Operations to the Departure of the Army, he has employ'd 53 in fruitless Marches and Counter-marches, and that without taking a previous Care for the Subsistence of the Troops; for keeping always far from the Danube, and the Dispositions all form'd upon the Plan propos'd by himself, of not going far from that River, as mentioned above, it is easy to conceive, that in a Country where the Inhabitants save themselves in the Mountains upon the Approach of an Army, it was next to impossible to provide for its Subsistence; and what was impossible by these Circumstances, became more so by Count Seckendorff's manner of acting, he continually chang'd his Enterprizes, countermanded to Day what he had order'd Yesterday, or gave his Orders so late, that they hardly arriv'd when they should have been executed. And after acting in such a Manner as this, without relating the true Circumstances, his Custom was, when any Misfortune happen'd, to charge it upon those, to whom he had thought proper to command something impossible.

To conclude, we do not so much regret the unnecessary Expences we have made, nor the Loss of Nissa and

some other Advantages, which might easily have been obtained, as to the Lustre of our Arms tarnish'd in the Eyes of the Universe, the Pride of the Infidels inflamed, and the Opportunity lost of procuring to our Ally, the Emperors of Russia, Peace by one Campaign. We never aspired to make great Conquests, but only to secure our Frontiers for the Good of Christendom. Both before and after the Rupture, even when we could almost have promised ourselves any thing, we made the same Declaration to the Turks themselves, as well as in the greatest Part of the Christian Courts. We never had any Views to Nissa, and consequently were resolv'd to restore the Place, even before we heard it was going to be attacked. Our Orders upon that Subject were received by our Plenipotentiary Ministers immediately after the Rupture of the Treaty at Nimrow; so that the renewing and Extension of the Peace upon the Foot of the Treaty of Passarowitz as the Turks desired before, is suspended by nothing that respects us, but only the Pretensions of the Crown of Russia.

But let the Consequences be what they will, the Faults we have mentioned appear to us to demand and authorize the severest Examination; and if they are not cleared up, they are more than sufficient to condemn the Criminal; and on the other Hand, they are of such a Nature, that they ought not only to have been avoided by so old a General as Count Seckendorff, but by every Man else who has not totally lost his Judgment.

Done at Vienna, Novem. 23, 1737.

They write from Paris, That the Examination of the Jeweller Govers has been made with the greatest Exactness. By this Means new Discoveries have been made, which are likely to prove very fatal to M. Chauvelin; that of the Cuiras was none of the least; the Particulars of the History of that famous Piece of Armour are as follow: It was sent as a Present by the Grand Signior Soliman II. to Francis I. King of France, on Occasion of a Treaty which he had made with the Sultan, and which was the first that any Christian Prince had concluded with the Porte. This Cuiras was worth One Million Two Hundred Thousand Livres, as well on Account of the Gold with which it was cover'd, as with the Jewels which adorned it. M. Chauvelin had found Means of appropriating it to his own Use, by speaking slightly of it, and undervaluing it; assuring Cardinal Fleury, that he would give in Lieu thereof, a Diamond of high Value, which should be added to the Crown Jewels. He actually did send into the Royal Treasury, a Diamond, which he said was worth 200,000 Livres, but which prov'd to be scarce worth half the Money. All these Charges have been prov'd by the Testimony of the Sieur Govers. There has likewise been discover'd by his Depositions, that whenever the King made Presents of Jewels, M. Chauvelin never fail'd of fixing an exorbitant Price on them, and to make a Gain to himself of all above what was paid for them; and this he was the better able to discover as being the Queen's Jeweller, who always makes up Presents of that Nature. By his Means therefore it comes to be known, that the Sword set with Diamonds, which the King presented to the Infant Don Carlos, when he pass'd thro' some of the French Provinces in his Way to Parma; was charg'd at 300,000 Livres, and cost but 220,000. M. Chauvelin behav'd in the same Manner on the King's presenting a Sword to the Duke of Lorraine when he was at Paris. These Things seem to be so important, that it has been resolv'd to remove the Sieur Govers from the Bastile to Bourges, in order to confront M. Chauvelin. This Jeweller has in such Manner clear'd himself of what he was accus'd, that it is not doubted, but he will soon be releas'd, having made appear, that tho' he was employ'd by M. Chauvelin, he was in no sort privy to his wicked Intentions; the Sieur Govers has actually been instrumental in recovering several fine Jewels with which the Cuiras was adorn'd and which had been sold at Paris greatly under their Value, proving by his Book of Accounts, that the Money they were sold for, was remitted to M. Chauvelin.

Dublin,

Dublin, Dec. 20. Yesterday his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the Parliament, and gave the Royal Assent to the Money Bills; the Sword of State was carry'd from the Castle by the Right Hon. the Earl of Drogheda, and on his Return by the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount-Alexander; the Royal Robes were supported by the Right Hon. Lord Villers, the Hon. Mr. Skeffington, and the Hon. Mr. Bermingham.

All the Officers of his Grace's Household, the Battle-Axes, and Livery Servants were in Mourning for our late Most Gracious Queen *CAROLINE*.

The Throne in the House of Peers was cover'd with Black.

We hear that there is now depending in Parliament a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, upon the Plan of that lately pass'd in England, whereby those that are able to pay their Debts will be oblig'd to do Justice to their Creditors; and those who are not able will be set at Liberty.

There is also a Bill depending, whereby all Pleadings in the Courts of Law are to be hereafter in English.

Last Thursday Cathedral Service was perform'd at St. Andrew's Church, for the Benefit of the Poor of Mercer's Hospital, when 1200 Tickets at Half a Guinea each came in.

His Grace our Lord Lieutenant has been pleas'd to present the Rev. Mr. Francis Pennesfather, A. M. to the Parishes of Killeash, Kilgiant, Templethea, and Killofoan, in the County of Tipperary, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Westby, late Incumbent.

Norwich, Dec. 24. Yesterday a Boy at Trowle went into the Fields with a Gun charg'd only with Powder to scare the Birds; but when he went to discharge the Piece, it would not go off; so returning, he went to the Smith's, to get the Charge taken out, which was attempted by putting a hot Iron into the Muzzle, and set the Piece right up in a Corner of the Shop, when presently after another Boy coming in, took up the Gun and blew into it, which soon lighted the Wadd, and the Powder taking Fire, the Piece went off, and shot the Wadd into his Mouth, which penetrated into his Skull, and kill'd him on the Spot.

L O N D O N, Dec. 27.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, was pleas'd to appoint Mr. Thomas Cape, one of his Grace's Domesticks, to be Bottle Groom to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr. Elliott, deceas'd. The Salary is 82 l. per Ann. for himself and his Horse, besides Perquisites. His Office is to attend his Majesty when he hunts, with Wine, Rolls, and other Refreshments, which he carries in two Leather Bags on his Horse.

On Saturday Morning died at his House at Putney, whither he had retired many Years from Business, Mr. Bever, formerly a considerable Stationer at Temple-Bar.

On Saturday the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, according to annual Custom, collected the Charities of well-dispos'd People for the Support of the poor Prisoners in the several Goals belonging to the City, and met with very good Success.

Capt. Phillips, formerly a Bookseller or Stationer in Cornhill, and an Officer in the Train'd Bands, who went some Time since to Russia, to inherit an Estate left him by his Brother there, and had obtain'd the Favour of a Captain's Commission in the Russian Service, died lately on his Way to Count Munich's Army.

A few Days ago died at Aix-la-Chapelle, M. Callajo, formerly Secretary to General Sutton, when Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, and to the Earl of Chesterfield, when Ambassador at the Hague.

And a few Days since died Capt. Cunningham, Aid de Camp to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Robert Sutton, Esq; one of the Gentlemen of her late Majesty's Privy-Chamber, is made an Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke, with a Salary of 200 l. per Ann.

The Hon. Felton Hervey, Esq; Equerry to her late Majesty, is made a Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highness the Duke.

Anthony la Meloniere, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel to Major-General Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons, and Gentleman Usher Quarter Waiter to her late Majesty, is also made a Groom of the Bed-chamber to the Duke.

And the Hon. Richard Cornwalliss Esq; Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to the late Queen, is made Equerry to the Duke.

John Philips and Daniel Byrne, 2 of the late Queen's Footmen, are appointed Footmen to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, with the same Salary they had in the Queen's Service.

The Court is at present much taken up in settling and disposing of the late Queen's Household.

London, Dec. 29. Last Night the new-born Son of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse to the King, was baptiz'd at his Grace's House in the Privy-Garden, when the Duke of Leeds and Earl of Cardigan were Godfathers, and the Countess of Pomfret Godmother.

On Tuesday the Right Hon. the Lord Riverstone, newly arrived from Ireland, was at Court, and met with a most gracious Reception from his Majesty, to whom he was introduc'd by the Earl Cowper, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

We hear from Rochester, that the Rev. Dr. Denn, lately promoted to the Deanery of that Cathedral in the Room of Dr. Herring, has been install'd there, and to the Satisfaction of the People they have been given to understand that he will reside in that City.

Since the late Act of Parliament for regulating the Nightly Watch, and the necessary Orders of Common-Council confirm'd thereto, we hear that the Fine for not serving the Office of Constable in the City is risen to a Third more than formerly.

London, December 31. Yesterday about Four in the Afternoon, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales came from Kew to Norfolk House in St. James's-Square, for the Remainder of the Winter Season.

On Thursday Night the Junior Dutches of Marlborough was safely deliver'd of a Daughter at his Grace's House in Piccadilly.

We hear that John Warner, near Northampton, Esq; will be appointed one of the Examiners of the Tellers Vouchers in the Exchequer, in the Room of Thomas Gaugain, Esq; deceas'd.

Thursday Night the new-born Son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford was baptiz'd at his Lordship's House in Cleveland-Row St. James's, by the Name of William; the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, and ---- Temple, Esq; stood Godfathers, and the Right Hon. the Countess of Portland (Proxy) for the Hon. Mrs. Bentick, Godmother.

By the Irish Votes which arrived Yesterday we find, that the Differences between the House of Lords and Commons there are like to continue; for on the 22d Inst. the Lords sent the following Message by the Lord Chief Baron Marlay, and Mr. Justice Lindlay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

' The Lords having on the 29th of Nov. last, desired a present Conference with the Commons in the Conference Chamber, on the Subject Matter of a former Conference, and the Commons having agreed thereto, the Lords expected for a considerable Time the Attendance of the Commons in the Conference Chamber, but at length received a Message from the Commons, wherein the Commons assert a Right for their Managers at Conferences to stand within the Bar.

' The Lords being always desirous to keep up a good Correspondence with the Commons, are ready to receive the said Conferences, but cannot comply with the Commons, in admitting their Managers to stand within the Bar, contrary to the antient Rights and Privileges of the Lords.

Whereupon the Commons Resolved, *Nem. Con.*

' That it is the antient and undoubted Right of the Commons that at all the Conferences with the Lords, the Managers for the Commons do stand within the Rails in the Place appointed for the Conferences.

We

We hear there will be a General Court next Tuesday at Guy's Hospital, for the Choice of a Treasurer, and it is said Samuel Lessingham, Esq; Dr. Avey, and Mr. Hollister, will be nominated, and one of them elected in the Room of Charles Joy, Esq; deceased.

Annapolis, March 4, 1757.

Mr. Parks,

It is very probable the Gentlemen in Virginia may be as much amused about the great Schemes of Mr. H---s Plan for purchasing Tobacco for the French in Maryland, as we are of its Success in Virginia; its best to have the whole Matter publicly discuss'd and clearly understood: In order to which, the following Paper will be printed at Philadelphia; and if you will be so good as to insert it in your next Gazette, you will much oblige

Your constant Customer.

IT is a very just Observation, that fair Dealers have ever been distinguish'd by an Openness and Candor, which are the genuine Effects of real Honesty. On the contrary, no Men are more despicable than such as use Craft in their Dealings. This may sometimes answer particular Purposes, and be a Means of acquiring present Advantages; but as it is not founded on true Judgment, commonly ends in Disappointments. The Author of an Article published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, dated from Maryland, January 20, 1757-8, that relates to the Proposal or purchasing Tobacco for the French, appears to act upon these Principles; and I make no Doubt but it will be attended with just Success. The End proposed was manifestly to entice Ships from Philadelphia upon the Credit of this Scheme, without the Hazard of actual Charters. Truth would not answer this End, and therefore Fairness must supply its Place; in order to beguile our simple plain dealing Neighbours in the Article contained, that the French offer Five Pounds Sterling here for Nine Hundred Pounds of dull Tobacco delivered at the Landing. That this is a better Price than the Planters have had from their Merchants in London; and for a Clincher, that the Proposal meets with general Approbation: in all which there is not the least Truth. It is indeed true, that the Gentleman employ'd by the French Farmers, has propos'd in a publick Advertisement, to contract with the Planters for their Tobacco, and to pay them for it in London, after it has been carry'd either at the Request of the Proprietor, Five Pounds Sterling for every Hoghead weighing 900 lbs. here; for every Hoghead weighing 800, Four Pounds Four Shillings; and proportionably for a Hoghead of 700: But this can with no greater Propriety be called an Offer to purchase it in the Country, than if the Contract had been proposed in Constantinople, Oczakow, or Ispahan. Neither is it true, that the Price proposed is better than the Planters have commonly had from their Merchants in London: For even at the French Price in London, a Hoghead of the forementioned Weight has never fail'd to produce the Price offer'd here. And whereas the French have always taken off the vilest of our Tobacco, they now propose to get a better Sort, and which has always sold for a better Price than the French have ever given. Lastly, its said the Scheme meets with general Approbation, which is far from being the Case, that it is every where treated with Contempt. I am confident, the Gentleman who is at the Head of this Project, has met with no other Marks of this boasted Approbation, than mere personal Civility to himself as a Stranger. He knows very well that the People dislike the Price offer'd; are afraid of French Schemes in general; and they have particular Scruples about the Security of their Money, in Case they like the Price: Besides all this, the Gentleman has declar'd he can contract but for One Year; and can it be suppos'd the People will alter the Channel of their Trade, disappoint their Correspondents (of whom the vilest Impressions

have been attempted to be given) who send their Ships on Purpose for their Tobacco, and accept the lowest Price from the French for One Year only, and that at a Time when the present short Crop afford them a much better Prospect. In short, the Project has hitherto met with no Countenance or Encouragement from any considerable Person in the Province; and the only Men who appear sollicitous for the Execution of it, are a few who are induc'd by the Expectation of being either Agents, Factors, or some other Officers under the French Commission.

To conclude, if any Person concern'd is dissatisfied with this Account of the Affair, and thinks proper to call upon me in a publick Manner to make it good, I will immediately unmask and be at his Service: Till then, it is presumed the Gentlemen of Philadelphia who want Freight for their Ships, will know how to employ them better than to send them here upon the Credit of this Chimerical Scheme.

I am Yours,

JOHN DOZ.

Williamsburg, March 31. On Sunday last, the Governor and several of the Gentry, appear'd in deep Mourning, for our late Most Gracious Queen CAROLINE; and the Flag was hoisted Half Mast high, and Minute Guns were fir'd, &c.

This Morning arriv'd in York River, the Snow *Williamsburgh*, Capt. Jonathan Lambert, from Bristol, and consign'd to Messieurs Harmer, and King, Merchants in Williamsburg.

Also arriv'd in James River, the Ship *Success*, Capt. Pierson, from London, but last from Cadiz.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

March 31, 1757.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and Ladies, That there will be a Ball on Wednesday Evening, the 26th of April next, and an Assembly on Friday the 28th, at the House of Mrs. D grant meidt, in Williamsburg. Tickets to be had of her.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and others, who had employ'd Mr. Acrid, deceased, as their Attorney, that their Papers will be lodg'd before the next General Court, in the Hands of Mr. Benjamin Waller, at the Secretary's Office, in Williamsburg, where they may be had on Application to him.

THIS is to give Notice to the Gentlemen and Ladies, That there will be a Publick and Assembly, at the Council, on Thursday Evening the 27th of April next: At several Grottoque Lodges, never yet perform'd in Virginia. Tickets to be had of Mrs. Stagg.

N. B. Several valuable Goods will be put up to be Raffle'd for; also a likely young Negro Female.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at Urbanna, in Middlesex County, on the 27th of October last, a Servant Man, named Patrick Flood: He is a pretty tall lusty Fellow, of a black swarthy Complexion; is a Baker by Trade, and is an Irishman, but speaks pretty good English. He had on, when he went away, a dark Cinnamon colour'd Druggert Coat, a good new Hat, new Leather Breeches, and several new Shirts. He took with him a young bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and one white Foot. He went in Company with one Sarah Carrol, who formerly traveled to Carolina, where they are both suspected to be gone, having been seen on the Road thither: She is a tall slender Woman, with a wry Look, and a swarthy Complexion; is a Weaver by Trade; and had with her a white Cotton Gown, and a good new plaid Gown. Whoever will secure the said Servant Man, so as he may be had again, shall have four Pistoles Reward, paid where they shall please to direct, by

John Mitchell.

N. B. I have been informed he has a forged Pass, and his Indentures discharged.

